

# THE U. F. A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF  
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

Vol. IV.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, DECEMBER 15, 1935

No. 89

## The Present Grading System and Its Relation to Tough and Damp Grain

**Not Advisable for Farmer to Hold Damp Grain—Get It Into Market and Brind as Quickly as Possible to Avoid Heating—Wheat Pool Watching Your Grades at Terminal Markets**

By **GEORGE McIVOR**, Western Sales Manager, Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.

There are no doubt a great many thoughts and ideas in the minds of the growers who are members of the Pool, and also those who are not members of the Pool, regarding the present grading system and its relation to tough and damp grain. Mr. Mahoney, manager of the Manitoba Pool, chooses a very apt expression covering the present situation when he says: "I have heard from growers of grain much criticism in the last fifteen years on the grading system now in vogue in Canada; I have heard it torn to pieces; I have heard it totally destroyed, but have yet to hear the first constructive argument. It is easy to tear anything down. What we want is something to improve this system."

### BUYER MUST KNOW CLASS AND QUALITY

You understand that the disposition and selling of wheat is like the disposition and selling of any other article. Before the value can be placed on the wheat, the buyer must know what class and what quality wheat he is going to receive. So in the early days of the grain business in Western Canada, the Government laid down certain rules and regulations covering this very point.

The reason they laid down these rules and regulations was that it was their intention that the exporters who were shipping this wheat would be given a weapon in the form of a certificate which would enable them to compete with other wheat growers throughout the world. During the development of grain growing in Western Canada, certain parts of this system which the Government felt were a handicap, both from the standpoint of the grower and the ultimate buyer, were discarded; on the other hand, certain new regulations were put into effect to facilitate the selling and disposition of the wheat.

### TO SIMPLIFY METHOD OF MARKETING

In order to make the grading of the wheat uniform throughout Western Canada, the Canada Grain Act, which is a memorandum or an Act laid down by the Government covering the handling of grain, gives strict directions to the Government inspectors as to how wheat must be graded. These directions are laid down not only from the standpoint of the producer, but also from the standpoint of the ultimate buyer, and the whole idea is to make it as simple as possible for this wheat of ours to be marketed in the best possible manner. For instance, in the Canada Grain Act it states that No. 1 Northern wheat shall be sound and clean, weighing not less than 48 lbs. to the bushel; No. 2 Northern shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than 46 lbs. to the

In the article below, George McIvor, Western Sales Manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., (the Central Selling Agency of the three Provincial Wheat Pools), discusses a number of matters which at the present moment loom largely in the minds of many Alberta farmers. While strongly advising against holding damp grain back on the farm, Mr. McIvor also states that it is not a good thing as a general rule to hold tough wheat, though, if the wheat does not contain much moisture, the danger of holding it is not very great.

bushel, and so on. In other words, it is definitely laid down in the Act how the wheat shall be graded, and the Government inspectors must follow these regulations.

The men who are employed as Government inspectors are trained men who attend a regular school where they are given instruction on how grain must be graded, and furthermore, are required to have a great many

years' experience in the handling of grain before they finally become inspectors, or deputy inspectors, and before accomplishing this they are required to pass an examination, and if they are found to be proficient in their work, they are given an inspector's certificate.

### MISTAKES FEW AND FAR BETWEEN

I am quite satisfied that the inspectors in Western Canada are a conscientious body of men and trying to do their work both from the standpoint of fairness to the producer and the ultimate consumer. There are probably some mistakes made, but after all the human element is not a perfect machine, and men are bound to make mistakes, but considering the volume of work that passes through the hands of the inspectors, their mistakes are few and far between.

Just keep this in mind, that when your car of wheat is graded into a terminal elevator it must be graded out when it is loaded into a steamer, and if the wheat was over-graded at the time it went into the elevator, naturally the inspector, at the time it was going out to be shipped to the ultimate buyer, would question the quality of the wheat going out, and in all probability reduce the grade, so that the inspectors must be sure that wheat going into a terminal elevator is of the correct grade, otherwise the terminal elevator would not be able to ship the correct grade out.

If a shipper is not satisfied with the grading on his car, he can call for a re-inspection, and re-inspection will be made by one of the chief inspectors; and if he is not satisfied after a re-inspection is made, he can appeal to the Appeal Board which is made up of an appeal inspector appointed by the Government, and also one member representing the producer and one member representing the grain trade. I might say, the Pool also have their representatives on the Appeal Board. This, however, constitutes the final Board of Appeal, and if they are satisfied that the proper grade has been given to the car, the decision is absolutely final, but if they are not satisfied they can change the grading.

Now with regard to tough and damp grain. It is laid down in the Act that dry grain must not contain more than a

(Continued on page 9)



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# EDITORIAL

## WHY NOT DIVIDE ON OLD PARTY LINES IN MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS?

The Calgary Albertan, which used to flirt with the idea of abandoning the political party system in Provincial affairs, but is now back in the Liberal fold, is greatly perturbed by the suggestion that the people should follow in electing members to the Legislature the same policy which has been followed with marked success in municipal elections.

If the old party system is so vastly superior to the Calgary municipal system as the Albertan seems to believe, it should be introduced into rural and civic municipal elections. Will the Albertan venture the opinion that the city of Calgary would obtain more efficient government if the old Liberal and Conservative party machines entered the municipal field?

The electors of Calgary take their stand in municipal affairs upon real issues. Would the Albertan like to see the present method of conducting civic elections abandoned, and replaced by sham debating upon sham issues? There is no field of public affairs in which the differences in "policy" between so-called Liberals and so-called Conservatives are so obviously artificial, as in Provincial politics. The "platforms" of the two parties are virtually the same.

## TRUTH HANDICAPPED

When an imaginative story is given half a day's lead in the press, it may take two or three years for the truth to reach the great majority of the people of Canada.

The incorrect account of the recent U.F.A. Federal members' conference in Calgary was published in practically every Canadian daily paper. The denial of the untrue report reached only two or three.

Ever since the Federal members' meeting in Calgary in November, editorial writers in Eastern and Western Canada have been commenting editorially on the matter—in nine cases out of ten on the assumption that the false report was true. The Manitoba Free Press devoted a long leading editorial to the matter, based entirely on incorrect information. Dailies in the east followed suit. And even some of the Alberta weeklies have been misled. There was no excuse, however, for the Edmonton Bulletin, which untruthfully stated the position of the U.F.A. several days after the Edmonton Journal had published the facts.

## BOOFING IN A VOLCANO

As one of the parties to the recent Locarno pact, Benito Mussolini, the genial and benign dictator who has fastened himself upon the shoulders of the Italian people, following the reign of Fascist terror, points out with characteristic candor that the Pact is not a step towards "permanent peace", but a means of preparation for new wars which he regards as inevitable.

Mussolini is the most outspoken of Western European statesmen, but he is not the only one who has indicated that the Pact merely serves to create a temporary alignment of a number of powers, just as the old system of alliances did in the old days preceding the war. Confidence in the Pact as the guarantor of a lasting peace is more common in non-official than official circles.

The fact is that so long as the economic causes of war remain, it would be as reasonable to believe that the periodic eruptions of a volcano could be prevented by building a cap of reinforced concrete over the crater, as to hope to attain to permanent peace by more diplomatic arrangements. The difference between two forms of eruption lies in this—that while man cannot subdue the forces of nature which create the volcano, the economic forces which make war are controllable.

The elimination of war, therefore, depends only upon man's ability to establish control over economic forces, in the interests of the human family. Until that control is established, war will continue.

## MAINTAINING A BRITISH TRADITION

While some Canadian newspapers were congratulating the British Home Secretary (Sir William Joynson Hicks), on the recent prosecution of a number of men of the extreme left wing of labor, for expression of opinion, the prosecution itself had stirred up a hornet's nest.

This is made evident by independent British newspapers in hand, which give a much more reliable index to British public opinion than either the cabled despatches or the newspapers of Lords Beaverbrook or Rothermere. The party against which the prosecution of charges of sedition was aimed has a membership of little more than 5,000, as compared with a total membership of several millions in the British trades unions and Labor party. (The British Fascists, who aim to transplant to British soil the ideals and methods of Mussolini, claim a membership of 250,000).

Because they see in this interference with freedom of speech and of the press a reversion to mediocrity, and in fact an indirect threat to all freedom of discussion, moderate or otherwise, many of the British people are up in arms. The conservative Labor leaders, who were recently attacking the methods of the Communists, and the whole trades union movement, are today much more aggressively attacking the Government for its interference with the free expression of opinion. But protests come from people in all walks of life, and of all political persuasions. For there is still a multitude of Englishmen who disagree profoundly with the views and policies of the Communists, but are unwilling to exchange the traditions of Milton and John Stuart Mill for the methods of the Italian autocracy. Karl de la Warr, Lord Arnold, Professor Lewis Smith, Bernard Shaw, the Countess of Warwick, as well as many other prominent personalities in British public life, were among those who offered bail for the accused during the trial.

As the Manchester Guardian points out, "It will be hard to overcome the uncomfortable feeling that this was a political prosecution, carried out by a Home Secretary who himself has talked sedition in his time," while if "martyrdom and suppression" could do anything to propagate the ideas of the accused men, the Government has "done its best to help."

The sedition trial recalls similar episodes in British history, in which the freedom of the press has been placed in jeopardy, and in which men eminent in public life have come to the defence of accused persons with whose views they have had nothing in common, solely for the purpose of maintaining a valued British tradition.

# "Primary Object of Our Whole Movement to Adjust Our Interests on the Proper Basis With Other Legitimate Interests"

President Wood Describes U. F. A. Plan of Action on Invitation of City Press—"Broadening Out" Into a Political Party Against Fundamental Principles of Organization—How Urban and Rural Interests Could Get Together

## An Effective Plan of Co-operation

The following interview appeared in the Calgary Herald of December 4th:

"An invitation to residents of cities of Alberta to put up candidates in the forthcoming Provincial general election next year, who will run, not as representatives of political parties, but of urban interests, was uttered by President H. W. Wood, of the United Farmers of Alberta, in an interesting interview with the Herald.

"The interview throws a little more light on the attitude of the U. F. A. political organization in the coming Provincial contest.

### Represent Agriculture

"We represent Agriculture," said Mr. Wood. "The primary object of our whole movement is to adjust our interests on the proper basis with all other legitimate interests. We cannot make those adjustments ourselves. We have got to deal with others in making them. To that end we want every other legitimate interest to select representatives to deal and co-operate with us in trying to make those adjustments on the proper basis.

"All we ask them to do is each to send its own representatives to deal with our representatives to that end. What we are trying to do is to get together. What the advocates of 'broadening out' are trying to do I do not know, unless it is to get further apart.

### Invite Calgary Assistance

"If the citizens of Calgary recognize that they have an urban interest, and if they want to adjust urban relationships on the best possible basis with rural interests," continued Mr. Wood, "we want them to send representatives to Edmonton to represent their interests in making better adjustments with us.

"We recognize urban interests as being legitimate and differing from rural interests, and we want to make those adjustments in the interests of all. We fully recognize the fact that there are adjustments to be made between us," said Mr. Wood. "However, we want it distinctly understood that there are no common interests to be adjusted between agriculture and any political party, and when it comes to the proposition of the farmers shandering the interests of agriculture, and 'broadening out' into a political party, it is an appeal to a turning back that we will not consider for a moment," said Mr. Wood.

"Continuing, the President of the U. F. A. said: 'Our whole idea is one of getting together purely for constructive purposes, which can be managed in only by bona fide legitimate interests. We want it distinctly understood that we don't want anybody from the cities of Alberta to undertake to send someone to represent Agriculture; we have those representatives ourselves.

The interview printed on this page, given by President Wood to the Calgary Herald, has excited much interest in urban centres. President Wood clearly presents the position which the U. F. A. has laid down in successive Conventions, in regard to citizenship organization, and invites urban interests to select representatives who can co-operate with the Farmer representatives. Following the interview we reproduce an editorial which appeared in the Calgary Albertan, and a letter by President Wood subsequently published in the Calgary Herald.

### Represent Interests of Cities

"But we do want citizens to come there to represent the interests of the cities themselves and we don't want them to be ashamed of it, and if all the citizens of this Province will send representatives to Edmonton that really represent something, to get together as far as possible with representatives of other legitimate interests to co-operate in carrying on the business of government, there is no reason in the world that I know of why we should not soon be carrying on in a more businesslike and efficient way than any political unit of like character has ever carried on before.

"All citizens, however," said Mr. Wood, "must take their responsibility in this enterprise. I recognize that in making this appeal that citizens in general will have to put higher values on their citizenship, and more seriously consider their citizenship responsibilities than they have done before, but every legitimate interest of this Province demands that of every responsible citizen. It is up to the citizen himself whether he is going to respond or not," concluded Mr. Wood.

## "Mr. Wood's Plan"

Under the above heading the Calgary Albertan commented editorially on December 7th, as follows:

"Would it be to the advantage of Calgary or for the benefit of the Province if the old parties separated by differences in policies, should be destroyed, and replaced by the C.G.A., or its Provincial equivalent, and Labor parties, separated by class distinctions?

"H. W. Wood, President of the U.F.A., in a recent interview, gives further information about the ideals of the Provincial Government in co-operating with urban groups in Provincial administration. He is not a member of the Government, but we he speaks for what 'we' will do and what 'we' will not do, the public must assume that he is speaking for the Government and the new Premier.

"Mr. Wood says that 'we recognize urban interests are legitimate and differing from rural interests, and we

want to make those adjustments in the interests of all. However, we want it distinctly understood that there are no common interests to be adjusted between agriculture and any political party.

"A few days ago, writing in the official paper of the party, Mr. Wood indicated that in Federal affairs, where the U.F.A. members are in a minority, they would be prepared to co-operate with the Government, and he outlined some safeguards which might make such co-operation possible.

"Are we to infer, then, (1), that Mr. Wood has changed his mind on this essential principle, or, (2), that there may be co-operation even with political parties in Federal affairs, where the U.F.A. is in a minority, but not in Alberta affairs, or, (3), that the U.F.A. is prepared to co-operate when in opposition, but not when in office?

"Mr. Wood's latest statement means that 'we' are prepared to co-operate with urban interests which need adjustment, if the people in the cities elect to Parliament representatives whom 'we' approve. Otherwise 'we' will let the cities go hang for the necessary adjustments.

"Some might say that Mr. Wood is assuming that attitude is acting in a manner somewhat autocratic and dictatorial. What he really is demanding in practice is that the C.G.A. in Calgary and Edmonton should go into Provincial politics. That is the inevitable result of any development on lines such as he suggests. The C.G.A. is a group, as much of an economic group as the Dominion Labor party. It came into being to oppose Labor—the ally of the U.F.A.—in municipal affairs, and would oppose Labor if it went into Provincial affairs. Whether Mr. Wood so intends it, or not, that is the logical outcome of his plan. Then he would have two new parties, Labor and the C.G.A., battling in the cities, the Government prepared to co-operate with either or both.

"It may be that we have over-emphasized the party idea in the past, particularly in Provincial affairs, and sometimes to our cost, but the old idea is preferable to that which would take its place. Let us have the old system of parties, separated by policies, and ideas, rather than parties separated by class distinctions."

## "We Have Got to Get Together, Why Not Now?"

President Wood's letter to the Herald is reproduced below:

To the Editor Calgary Herald:

In response to a request made by a representative of the Herald, I recent-

ly gave a short interview which appeared in the columns of the Herald on the 4th instant. On the 7th, the Morning Alberta commented editorially on said interview.

In the course of the editorial, the writer gets very hilarious in his sarcastic reference to my use of the word "we", when speaking of the organized farmers. If as a private supporter of a political party one should make use of that pronoun, he would doubtless need to apologise for his presumption, as professional politicians alone would be entitled to make use of it. In a Citizenship Organisation, however, the humblest member is not only entitled to use that word, but can logically use no other. This represents one of the differences between a democratic citizenship movement and an autocratic political movement.

#### The Situation in Calgary

The Alberta questions whether or not it would "be to the advantage of Calgary or for the benefit of the Province if the old parties, separated by differences in policies, should be destroyed, and replaced by the C.G.A., or its Provincial equivalent, and Labor parties, separated by class distinction." If I understand the situation in Calgary, it is about as follows: At the present time, business is conducted by representatives selected partly by Labor and partly by the C.G.A. Each of these institutions is composed of bonafide citizens of Calgary, and each of them represents bonafide interests of the city, and I presume each has come to put the interest it represents above partisan prejudices and affiliations. I presume that neither assumes that it sees eye to eye with the other, but each through its representatives in the council has an opportunity to deal directly and intelligently with the differences that arise between them in carrying on the government and business of the city.

On this basis, each is brought face to face directly with the issues between them. It is not to be supposed that they will agree at every point, but the case of each is put up by its own representatives. It at least gives them an opportunity to agree, and they doubtless do agree on some points. I think it is safe to assume that they would at once thoroughly agree on cutting out political graft. It is also safe to assume that they can come nearer adjusting their differences in thus meeting them openly and squarely, than they could by submerging or covering them up in the confusion of contending political parties and blind partisan prejudices.

The Alberta says that a few weeks ago I indicated that in Federal affairs where the U.F.A. numbers are in the minority they would be prepared to co-operate with the Government, etc., and wants to know if "we" are to infer: "(1) that Mr. Wood has changed his mind on this essential principle." I have not.

#### Offered to Share Responsibility

"(2) That there may be co-operation even with political parties in Federal affairs where the U.F.A. is in the minority, but not in Alberta affairs."

In Federal affairs, the U.F.A. is a minor group, and while it has never asked the political party that may be in power to co-operate with it (the U.F.A.), as a minor group, it has frequently offered to co-operate with the

political party in power at the time, in the interests of good legislation. At Edmonton the U.F.A. has not only invited any minor group that represents some citizenship interest to co-operate with the Government, but has offered to share the responsibilities of Government itself with the representatives of that interest on a purely co-operative basis.

"Or (3) that the U.F.A. is prepared to co-operate when in opposition, but not when in office." This inference is remarkably imaginative. One of the primary differences between citizenship, industrial representation and the old political party, is that the former is based on the idea of all citizenship groups co-operating with each other, while a political party seeks domination and asks co-operation from minor parties or groups for the sole purpose of maintaining domination. Of course, its favorite method is to absorb the minor group, but failing this, it accepts co-operation as a necessity. I have never heard of a political party in power in normal times, offering to co-operate with anybody. The major group at Edmonton is inviting the citizens representing other legitimate interests to send representatives to co-operate with them and take their share of the responsibility of the Government of the Province.

#### "Come Together Face to Face"

The Alberta seems to assume that there are some differences or prejudices existing between the Dominion Labor Party in Calgary and the C.G.A. I would be very much surprised to hear a statement that there were no such differences and no prejudices. In the present state of industrial confusion, intensified by political partyism, there are differences and prejudices between all industrial interests. What "we" are trying to do is to get representatives from as many of these legitimate interests as possible to come together face to face and meet these differences squarely and deal with them as intelligently as possible. Trying to hide them under the smoke screen of partyism and inefficiency will never get anywhere.

I haven't the slightest doubt that the affairs of Calgary are more efficiently administered since Labor and the C.G.A. representatives have put their feet under the same table to deal in a practical way with City Government. What I am pleading with the citizens of Calgary to do (through the C.G.A. or through any other method that they may see fit to adopt) is to extend to the Province the practical method that they have already adopted in the city, by sending representatives to Edmonton who will put their feet under the same table with both Labor and Agricultural representatives, and all three meeting these prejudices and differences of opinion fairly and squarely, each taking its just share of the responsibility of administering the affairs of the Province. Not, because they will all be of one mind, for they will not. On the contrary, there will be differences of opinion and there will be prejudices between them, but each will not only be face to face with the others, but will be face to face with its own responsibilities, and it is reasonable to hope that if each will send the right kind of men to represent it, there will be a gradual development of a better understanding and the elimination of these prejudices.

It would be unthinkable to suppose that this Government would be as inefficient and wasteful of the Province's resources as political party government. There will be no political party machinery to keep up, and whatever the differences of opinion growing out of different interests may be, it is reasonable to hope that all will be in favor of efficiency and economy. These differences and prejudices exist and will continue to exist if we remain apart and nurse them. The time has come to meet the situation like men and real citizens. We have got to get together somehow, sometime. Why not now?

N. W. WOOD.

#### CONFIDENCE IN BROWNLEE

The following resolution was passed by a joint meeting of the board of directors of the Vegreville U. F. A., Federal Constituency Association and the Vegreville U. F. A. and U.F.W.A. Locals:

"Resolved, that this meeting records its entire confidence in Premier J. E. Brownlee, and pledges him its hearty and loyal support."

## Encouraged to Carry on With Redoubled Effort at Ottawa

E. E. Spencer, M.P., Expresses Appreciation of Support Given to the U. F. A. Cause

The letter to the electors of Battle River published below was written shortly after the completion of the final returns of the Federal election in that constituency, and received in this office prior to our last issue, but unfortunately left over.

#### To the Electors of Battle River:

Now that we have the final returns of the election, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to those who made possible our victory at the polls. To those who voted, and especially to those who worked, the success is due. Considering the busy time the election was called and the wintry weather on the 29th October the majority of 3,377 is one of which we can be proud.

As your representative, this expression of confidence is very gratifying, and I shall return to Ottawa with the knowledge that my work has been appreciated, and encouraged to carry on your work with redoubled effort.

HENRY E. SPENCER.

#### ENTERTAINMENT TO RAISE FUNDS

Collingwood Local decided at their last meeting to put on an entertainment, in order to raise funds for current expenses and Central Office membership fees.

#### STATE WHETHER DUES FOR 1926 OR 1925

With secretaries please, when remitting membership dues between now and Convention, state whether dues are to be credited at Central to 1925 or 1926. Locals can carry members on their books for one year from date of payment but in order to determine representation to the Convention, Central must credit dues to some one year. Central Office would also appreciate prompt notification from Locals when there is a change of secretary. This is necessary in order to keep Central Office records correct.

# How the Poultry Pool Is Carrying on Business —And a Few Pointers on Preparing Poultry for Market

By Mrs. F. E. WYMAN, Secretary of the Poultry Pool

Someone told me a while ago that there were more quacks and tricks to the egg and poultry business than to any other business in the world. The Poultry Pool has been in operation a month, and we have reached the conclusion that there is much truth in the above statement.

## MUCH TO LEARN

### REGARDING CARE OF POULTRY

One thing absolutely true is that the poultry producers of this Province have a tremendous amount to learn regarding the best methods of breeding and caring for poultry; preparing poultry produce for market; assembling the same; and the cheapest means of transportation to the receiving plant. This is outside of the sales end of it, which is another story, having troubles of its own due largely to the extremely perishable quality of the produce.

A poultry expert said to me the other day, "Mrs. Wyman, a large percentage of the poultry marketed in this Province is 'animated crows'." A common practice is to wait until the busy harvest time is passed, then cull out the hens when they are moulting or just finished moulting and send them to market. The ordinary hen just off the range is not fit to market without being fattened. This has to be done when they reach the city. It is a simple matter to crate laying poultry and this should be done on the farm where the producer has the feed to do it. A slogan which should be widely heralded throughout the Province is, "Market Table Poultry When Wheat is Growing."

The early incubation of eggs means the marketing of cockerels as broilers for the early market, and of pullets for winter egg production. The sooner our Pool members realize that winter egg production is just as feasible in Alberta as it is in British Columbia, the better it will be for the industry in the Province and the more individual returns they will receive; for it is the winter production of eggs which brings the most profitable returns. Light breeds of poultry should be hatched not later than the middle of May; heavier breeds one to two months earlier.

### EACH GRADE SHOULD HAVE A DIFFERENT TEMPERATURE

Then take the storage of eggs. How many of our members know that, in proper commercial storage of eggs, each grade of egg should have a different temperature. For instance, an egg graded as "second" is more watery and freezes quicker than a fresh egg. It needs a higher temperature than a "first" or "extra" and a "first" requires a degree higher than an "extra". The humidity must be rigidly guarded. If this is true in storage plants, it emphasizes the fact that too great care cannot be taken on the farm to see that eggs are gathered often from the nest and stored until shipped, in a cool even temperature. A few hours in a hot kitchen starts an egg on a downward course from which it can never be reclaimed.

This poultry season the Pool has advised its members, especially those living at great distances from the receiving plant, that wherever possible, chickens and turkeys be killed and dressed on the farm. The express rate on live poultry is 45 cents per 100 lbs. greater than on dressed poultry. There is a tremendous shrinkage on live poultry shipped great distances without feed or water. Turkeys accustomed to open range cannot be prevailed upon to eat at all upon reaching the plant.

### GOOD FOR BANANAS, BAD FOR DRESSED POULTRY

Apart from these few educational features we have merely touched upon, there are weather conditions beyond human control. These beautiful, balmy days we are enjoying may be good for bananas but not for dressed poultry. The birds become, what is termed by the trade, "green struck". They turn green and cannot be marketed. Whole carloads have been lost in this way.

A visitor at the Poultry Pool office recently made the assertion that thousands of dollars are wasted every year in Alberta through the use of inefficient incubators. It is the desire of the Pool officials to help the members get the very best returns possible for their poultry produce and to this end we will endeavor, by reasonable propaganda, to help eliminate some of this waste and inefficient methods.

## LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS

The organization policy of the Pool is to urge the formation, at each shipping point, of Local Poultry Pool Associations, similar to the Local Wheat Pool Associations. This Association will nominate its shipping agent and handle all local matters of interest to its members. Its activities will cover the entire year and be of great assistance as each new season arrives. During the early fall a census can be taken of the amount of poultry to be marketed. Co-operative kills can be arranged by combining several of the locals in a district. Systematic schedules of poultry care can be arranged in ample time, including the training of an adequate number of expert killers, graders and packers.

## COMMERCIAL MANAGEMENT OF THE POOL

The Poultry Pool is at present working under an agreement with the Provincial Government whereby we are using the Provincial Marketing Service as our sales agent. It is just as difficult for a Pool to start a business without a cent of capital as it is for an individual to do so.

Our Board of Directors had two propositions submitted to them for consideration. One was to take over the Provincial Marketing Service outright, and be financed by a bank—the bank requiring a Government guarantee for a certain percentage of the loan. The other was to use the Provincial Marketing Service as our sales agent and to

concentrate our effort in building up the local organizations in the country with a view to augmenting our membership and volume and so strengthening the Pool. Every day's development since the Pool started to function has demonstrated the wisdom of the members of the Board in their decision to accept the latter proposition.

The usual tactics employed by competitive concerns to confuse and disorganize co-operative marketing organizations have been followed by the rivals of the Pool. The support of the Government in the early stages of the Pool's existence has already proven a factor in the very life of the Pool. According to report "one year" was the length of time fixed for the crushing of the Pool. Our Pool members should realize and appreciate the importance of having a Government actively sympathetic to the co-operative marketing movement; and that the Co-operative Marketing Committee of the Government, composed of Premier Brownlee, Hon. George Handley and Hon. E. G. Reid, has taken a deep interest in the welfare of our Pool.

## PLAN OF PAYMENT

We have endeavored as far as possible to follow in the footsteps of the Wheat Pool, because our people are familiar with that method and because the principles of co-operative marketing are essentially the same, applied to any farm commodity. The initial payment is 80 per cent. of the market price quoted at the producers' receiving plant. This is not a purchase price, but an advance made on the produce to be pooled and marketed to the best advantage. Each producer pays for the transportation of his produce to the receiving plant. Some have thought that this should be paid by the Pool. This would be manifestly unfair, as some of our members live close to the plants and deliver their own produce. They should not have to help pay transportation charges for others living at greater distances. This would be contrary to the method of the Wheat Pool. Last year and this year the initial payment on No. 1 Northern was \$1 a bushel. From this initial payment of \$1 are deducted the freight charges to Fort William or Vancouver. When grain cracks lower than No. 1 Northern the Wheat Pool member's initial payment is reduced by the amount of the difference between the value of No. 1 Northern and the grade of his wheat. Also out of the initial payment comes the elevator handling charges.

Poultry produce is graded upon reaching the receiving plant and a cheque for the initial payment is mailed to the producer. His share of earnings is received at the end of the Pool period. Crates for live poultry are sent on request. Egg crates in season will be furnished to Pool members at cost.

A resolution passed by our Board of Directors last June permits Pool members to dispose of eggs or poultry sub-

side of the Pool provided it be to bona fide consumers.

The Board is planning to provide for four Poultry Pool periods, four Egg Pool periods, and one Turkey Pool period, details for which are now under consideration.

The officials of the Pool are very much gratified at the loyalty shown by Pool members, especially by those in districts where they have been tempted by business rivals of the Pool.

We would urge that each member see that the necessary steps are taken to have a Local Poultry Pool organized at his shipping point at once, and notify the secretary of the Pool.

## Membership Drive Now in Progress in Vegreville

Successful Joint Meeting of Vegreville Local and Constituency Board

Editor "The U.F.A.", Calgary:

A very successful joint meeting of Vegreville Local No. 4, U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and Board of Directors of Vegreville Federal Constituency Association was held in the Alberta Hotel Community Rooms, Vegreville, November 28th. A start was made at 11:30 noon, when over sixty persons sat down to one of the usual splendid lunches served at the Alberta.

This is the usual hour and place for meetings (monthly) of Vegreville Local, and it has been found that many more will attend such a meeting than one held in the usual way during the afternoon or evening. During the busy months of summer meetings were called for 7:30 and supper was served.

Headley and Matheson Speak

George Headley, Minister of Agriculture, and A. M. Matheson, M.L.A., were the principal speakers for the day. Great interest was taken in Mr. Headley's address, coming as it did so soon after the change of Premiers at Edmonton and Mr. Headley made it very clear the change was only made to give more and better service to the people of Alberta. He paid glowing tributes both to Mr. Greenfield and to Mr. Brownlee. To Mr. Greenfield because he was big enough a man to step aside cheerfully and willingly when it seemed another man could do better than he, to Mr. Brownlee because of the wonderful work he had done during the last four years for the Farmers' Government.

H. O. Braden, in introducing Mr. Headley, read an extract from a Southern Alberta paper, dated 1902, giving an account of Mr. Headley's address when he was standing as an Independent Farmer candidate during the election held that year. This led Mr. Headley to tell of his early connection with the U.F.A. and its political movement. A very hearty vote of thanks was given to the Minister for his interesting and encouraging address.

A. M. Matheson, M.L.A., gave a fine address on Rural Credit, a subject of which he has made a deep study. Mr. Matheson's addresses are always enjoyed by his Vegreville friends. T. Raham, Secretary of Vegreville Local, gave an account of the financial help given by the Local for campaign funds. Vegre-

ville Local has reason to be proud of its standing in this regard.

Membership Drive Now in Progress

Representative U.F.A. men were present from all parts of the constituency, from Fort Saskatchewan in the west to Banff in the east, Moles in the north

to Stirling in the south. Arrangements were made to hold a membership drive during December, from the 5th to 19th. The annual meeting of Vegreville Local will be held in the same place at 11:30 noon, Saturday, the 19th.

J. McK. HUMPHREY,  
Secretary Vegreville Con. Assn.

## The U.F.A. Local and the School

By WM. M. BOPPIN, Secretary Loyalty Local

Our Local is closing one of the most active years since it was organized. We handled over half a car of binder twine, car of lumber, another of apples and other things, but the deed of which we feel really proud is the reconstruction of our school. The purpose of this article is not to sing our own praise, but to show how the U.F.A. Local helps to develop the rural school.

In Action for Nine Years

Our Local was formed about nine years ago and while we have had our ups and downs, we have been continually active. Like most other Locals, we use our district school for holding meetings, socials, etc. The first benefit derived therefrom is that it helps the people in closer contact with school conditions.

Our first school was built in 1916. In 1920 our roll had grown so that we were compelled to use cloak room and all other available space for desk room. The fathers of our former organizations recognized at an early date the need of education to make progress in our fight for economic freedom. Our Local did not travel very far until we realized this. Also, we were in continual touch with local school conditions, crowded and inefficient as they were, and this culminated about five years ago in an attempt to organize a consolidated school, comprising four districts.

I like to remember it as the great debate, when the facts were on one side and the votes on the other. We were just a little ahead of our time. The deflation and a rap of poor crops put us in a position where we had to make the best of it, but last winter we decided to add another room to the school, and when we finally circumvented all the red tape incidental to this it was harvest time.

Donated Two Days' Time

As I mentioned before, we use U.F.A. members as a medium to discuss school problems, and we decided that we would donate two days' time, man and team, in order to give us as good a building as possible for the money spent. This meant we had all our material hauled and excavation done free of charge. This was practically all done in harvest and partly in threshing, and you can take it from me, when you get a man to leave the harvest field or thresher in order to work for the school for "nothing", you have applied the acid test.

Local Reserves All Credit

The repairs on the old building were almost equal to rebuilding it, and we now have a two-roomed school, stucco, lath and plastered, a full basement, 20x20, under the new part, two spacious cloak rooms and entry, for an expenditure of about \$1,300—which makes it one of the cheapest two-room schools in Alberta, and our little U.F.A. Local, as a me-

diator for developing the understanding of its members deserves the credit for it all.

Storage Battery Must Work to Live

I believe that we derive our greatest benefits from our Provincial and Inter-Provincial organizations. However, there is nothing so detrimental to the life of a Local as the expectation to maintain its life and vigor on outside activities. Remember even a poor, inanimate storage battery must work to live. And when you get started to work, it will surprise you how many opportunities are waiting for you. Then you will come to the same conclusion that we have, that the benefits gained in a local way are more than equal to the time put against them, and the big things are clear profit.

SUBSCRIBE FOR HANSARD

Members and Locals of the U. F. A. throughout the Province who wish to secure full and accurate reports of the next session of the Federal Parliament, are reminded that Hansard, the official verbatim report of Parliamentary proceedings, issued daily during the session, can be secured from the King's Printer, Ottawa. The price is \$4 per session.

### LOYALTY JUNIORS PLAN CHRISTMAS CONCERT

Members of Loyalty Junior Local are working hard over their Christmas concert. A box social held in November brought in about \$40. At their meeting on December 4th A. E. Ottewill, of the University Department of Extension, gave a lecture.

### CHICKEN SUPPER AT GLENHEIM LOCAL

A chicken supper was served to about 120 persons by the Glenheim U.F.W.A. in the Meadow Brook Community Hall recently. In the evening a program of musical selections, community singing, and recitations was given, followed by an address on the outlook and hopes of the organization by R. H. Ellis.

### NEW UNIVERSITY PAMPHLET

"Soil Survey of Macleod Sheet" is the title of a new pamphlet written by F. A. Wyatt and J. D. Newton of the University of Alberta. It deals with a strip of territory 45 miles in width, lying north of Macleod, Lethbridge and Taber, describes the soil, climate, and methods of agriculture suitable for the conditions. Copies may be secured from the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

### PIE SOCIAL AND DANCE

Pleasant Hill U. F. W. A. Local has now 13 paid-up members. A pie social and dance held recently was a great success; the proceeds amounted to about \$25.

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# Robin Hood Flour

## R-A-D-I-O

Our 44-page Illustrated Radio price list No. 14, dated November 15th, is now ready for mailing. Free upon request.

It lists, among others, our latest Greening-Carlson sets, also The Kismet 5-tube set at \$25.00, without accessories. The Kismet uses 25A storage or W212 dry battery tubes.

**MIDLAND RADIO Company Ltd.**  
Box 1                      Regina, Sask.

# Co-operative Dairy Producers of Central Alberta Effect Large Savings to Members

Ninety-seven per Cent. of Butter Turned Out Suitable for Export—Based on  
New Zealand System to Consideration of Farmers

By the Executive of the Central Alberta Dairy Producers' Association

On March 2nd, 1923, the Central Alberta Dairy Producers' Association commenced operations, with a definite policy designed to concentrate as large a volume of butterfat as possible. They felt assured that valuable savings could be effected for the members, who now number over 100.

### Bonus per Pound

During the three months' period, March 2nd to June 1st, a saving of 2½¢ was effected and a bonus of 2¢ per lb. butterfat was paid to the members on all butterfat delivered by them during that time. Some plants have claimed that no profit was possible during that period above referred to, but our books are open to inspection to substantiate our statement. Under the destructive non-contract system, volume is not assured; hence the efficiency of a management cannot be intelligently measured.

Since March 2nd, the volume, with consequent output, has steadily increased over 1924, to an amount in excess of 70,000 lbs. butter. This increased volume lends itself under efficient management to a much larger volume of uniform quality of output, and accordingly we find that from January 1st to date a total of 97 per cent. of butter suitable for export has been turned out of the plant, according to government grading.

By having this larger percentage of uniform quality product, the merchandising is simplified and an increase in price above the wholesale quotations is easily attained.

### Organize for Volume

The reprint below from the fifth of a series of articles by the Badger investigators who were dispatched by Wisconsin to Australia and New Zealand, more than confirms the statement that definite savings can be made the dairy producers if proper methods of organization are applied.

The results achieved by the central organization are not beyond the possibility of any other suitable centre in this Province, or any part of the Dominion, and our suggestion would be to keep well in mind that when undertaking to replace destructive competition by constructive co-operation insofar as the dairy industry is concerned, the importance of organizing for volume. It is in this that the savings lie under capable management.

**Characteristics of New Zealand System**  
Writing in the *Butter, Cheese and Egg Journal*, H. L. Russell and Theodore Mackillo state in part:

"An outstanding characteristic which marks the New Zealand system is their relatively larger size. There are fewer creameries in New Zealand today than 20 years ago, although the output is nearly four times as large. An increase in the size of factories has been especially marked in the butter business. The 150 odd creameries average over three-fourths of a million pounds output annually. The 500 cheese factories, making

cheese only, have an average output of 300,000 pounds a year. Besides these single line factories, there are 79 establishments equipped to make both butter and cheese. These are also large units having an average output of 600,000 pounds a year.

### Co-operative Factories the Largest

"The co-operative factories are from two and a half to four times as large in volume of output as the private or proprietary factories. The Northern Wairua Co-operative factory in the north end of the North Island, in a region that a few years ago was regarded as unsuitable for dairying, is now producing 3,500,000 pounds of butter a year.

"In the more intensely developed Waikato, the Waihera plant turned out last year over 5,800,000 pounds of butter. What would a Wisconsin cheesemaker think of a factory equipped with 14 vats, each holding 10,000 pounds of milk apiece? In both the North Island (Riverdale) and in the South Island (Nairn) individual co-operative cheese factories turn out as much as 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 pounds a year.

"The size of dairy factories in New Zealand is suggested by the fact that their outputs are not listed on the basis of pounds produced. The common scale applied to output is on the long ton basis of 2,240 pounds. A factory is spoken of as a 500-ton plant, not as producing 1,120,000 pounds.

"Compare these figures with our Wisconsin factories. Our creameries run about one-quarter the size of their butter factories; our cheese factories are about one-third as large as theirs. We pride with great pride to Barren with its 2,500,000 pounds of butter as the biggest thing of its kind in America, but this size of factory would be found over and over again in both the North and South Islands. Is it any wonder that New Zealand through these large plants is able to reduce factory costs?

### Cost Cut Down by Half

"From information obtained showing the costs of making 17,500,000 pounds of butter in New Zealand creameries of varying size, it was found in the large plants that their product was made at one-half the cost of production of that in the smaller plants. In the large factories, the total cost of making and disposing of the butter was 3.9 cents per pound, compared with 7.7 cents in the small units, a variation of fully 100 per cent. During the past three years, according to cost records of 20 representative creameries, factory expenses have been reduced more than 20 per cent.

"By consolidating their plants on this large scale basis it becomes readily possible for a New Zealand factory to separate its operations of making and selling as they should be. Here in Wisconsin, our factories are often so small that the cheese and buttermaker not only has to make the product, but to dispose of it as

(Continued on Page 12)



# THE PRESENT GRADING SYSTEM AND ITS RELATION TO TOUGH AND DAMP GRAIN

(Continued from page 1)

certain percentage of moisture; that tough grain must not contain more than a certain percentage of moisture, and after that percentage is reached, the grain is graded damp. You can realize that when wheat is tough or damp it is not in a marketable condition; in other words, it would not be wise to send a cargo of damp wheat forward to the European or other markets, because there is a great danger of this wheat heating in transit, and if it becomes heated it is probably not of any commercial value. So the Government must be very strict in seeing that when wheat is tough it is graded tough, and when damp it is graded damp. After this grade is placed on the wheat in most cases it requires to be dried, in order that there may be no danger of heating, and after the grain is dried, if it is still of a good enough quality to go into the original grade, it is graded as straight grade by the inspector.

The Pool take every precaution to see that the proper percentage of moisture is taken out of the wheat at time of drying, and the shippers will not suffer any loss in this respect. Of course, it costs money to dry wheat, not only in drying charges, but in the reduction in the quantity of wheat available before and after drying. For instance, if you shipped in a car of damp wheat containing 1,500 bushels and it was dried and say 4 per cent. was dried out of it, there would be an actual loss of 120 bushels, so that your car would only contain 1,380 bushels. But you must remember that when this wheat took on the moisture it increased in weight, so that actually in drying the wheat your loss is not 120 bushels, but probably only a small percentage of this.

## NOT ADVISABLE TO HOLD DAMP WHEAT

No doubt a good many of you wonder in your own minds as to whether you should hold this wheat back on the farm in the hope that it will become dry. If your wheat is tough and does not contain too much moisture, the danger of holding this wheat is not very great, just as long as it is not held into the warm summer months; but if it is damp then it is not advisable for you to hold this wheat back on the farm; get it into market and get it dried as quickly as possible to avoid heating, because, as we have explained above, heated grain is of no commercial value, and the shipper will require to take a tremendous loss if his grain becomes heated. So do not hesitate about sending in damp grain, and remember, while your shrinkage is large it is not all loss.

It is not a good thing either to hold tough wheat as a general practice. While the danger of heating is not as great as that of damp, there is some danger, and I would strongly advise that both damp and tough wheats be marketed as promptly as possible. Remember that the Pool have their own qualified inspectors who are watching your grades at all terminal markets, and if there is any injustice being done this will be rectified.

## ONE REASON WHY OUR WHEAT COMMANDS PREMIUM

Now with regard to the future of the



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Pool and its relation to the present grading system. No doubt the thought has occurred to you that probably you would be further ahead if your wheat was sold not on grade but on sample. At the present time there are a number of reasons why this cannot be done. Remember this, that in selling wheat the Pool are forced to compete with non-Pool wheat, and non-Pool wheat is sold on grade, so that as far as European and other buyers are concerned the Pool must put themselves on a competitive basis with non-Pool wheat and sell their wheat on grade also. And one of the reasons that Canadian wheat commands a premium over that wheat grown in other countries, is the fact that the standard of grading as set down by the Government has been strictly adhered to, and the buyer, when he knows he is buying wheat carrying Dominion Government inspection of grade and weight, knows that he is buying wheat which has been carefully tested as to quality.

As the Pool sell the bulk of their wheat direct to ultimate buyers, they participate in the good premiums that are paid usually for Canadian wheat over that paid by other countries. In the United States the bulk of the wheat is sold on sample, protein test, etc., but there is a reason for this. The United States have a very big population, and in order to feed that population they have a great many mills. These mills are all competing, trying to turn out the very best flour that they can to feed this population, and the result is, they are in the market bidding for wheat of a specially good quality and paying big premiums for it. On the other hand, remember this, that wheat of poorer quality does not command the premium as it must be exported, because local mills are not interested, and it is sold at much lower values than even our wheat of poorer qualities.

If we had a big population in Canada, then perhaps wheat could be sold on sample basis in a more satisfactory way than it is now sold on grade. But the wheat that the local mills buy in Canada is only a very small percentage of the wheat that is raised. Consequently, they are able to obtain their supplies by paying small premiums, which premium the Pool obtains on wheat they sell to the mills.

Summing up the whole situation, the fact remains that we have in Canada a very good grading system, and while there are some things about it that are not as satisfactory as they might be from the standpoint of the producer, until we can obtain something which we know is better it is advisable for us to let well enough alone; for, as Mr. Mahoney says: "We must have something more constructive to work on before we dispense with the present system, for by tearing down the old system we might be getting something more disastrous."

**CHANGES WILL BE MADE FOR  
BENEFIT OF PRODUCER**

I think you will find in the development of the Pool organization that as we obtain more members, from time to time changes will be made that will be of tremendous benefit to the producer. The Pool is working along these lines now, but must not do anything to disturb the present system until absolutely satisfied something better can take its place. There is an old expression that







# Decision to Withhold Community of Property Not Approved by U. F. W. A. Executive

Executive Committee of U. F. W. A. has decided that the proposed community of property plan is not in the best interests of the union and its members.

The executive committee of the U. F. W. A. met in session on December 15, 1944, and discussed the proposed community of property plan.

It was decided that the plan should be rejected, and that all Directors for Convention should be in

which will  
and Office  
be Local

## Christmas Gift for the HOME

Wake up Christmas morning

to find a new and beautiful home for your family. The new home is the best gift you can give your family. It is a home that will last for years and years. It is a home that will give you and your family a new and beautiful life.

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# Resolutions for the Annual Convention Total Forty-two

Page 10

## OF INTEREST TO U.F.W.A. Members

The Salvation Army, as you are no doubt aware, are

### Hospital and Home

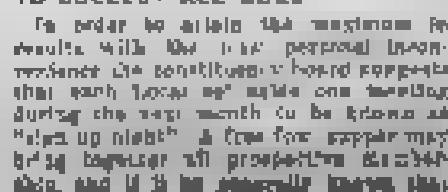
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should

Captain A. J. LOUGHTON

The (Please insert name)

Address (Please insert address)





the U.F.A. dues will be collected all with come prepared to enjoy a good social time as well as becoming fully-fledged members of their own organization.

Methods such as this have been successful in many places, and have the advantage of securing all dues at one time instead of coming in intermittently, or sometimes omitted entirely.

This, of course, is only a suggestion from the board, and if you prefer some other method which you believe would bring results in your own district it is entirely at your discretion.

Should you undertake to accomplish the desired effect in our suggested manner, it would be well to have your "sign up night" previous to your Local annual meeting, in order to give all members, for the next twelve months, the opportunity of being present at the annual meeting, also enabling your community to have a full representation at the next Annual Convention.

In conclusion allow us to point out that nothing is stronger than its weakest part. Do not, therefore, permit your Local to become a weak link in the chain which holds the various units in the Coronation Constituency together.

#### OVERCONFIDENCE BREEDS CARELESSNESS

Remember that our constituency is one of the strongholds of the only organization we farmers own—the U.F.A.; that we have a tradition to maintain; that overconfidence breeds carelessness; that we are clearing the way to our emancipation and that we ourselves must continue the work, also other organizations, seeing us weakening in our efforts, will take away what little we have attained through our united efforts.

Our advancement depends entirely upon the quality of our citizenship, and the quality of our citizenship depends entirely on each individual, and as the elected representatives of the membership of Coronation Constituency Association we are making—that this day every man do his duty.

Yours faithfully,

F. J. DOHERTY,

Corson, Alta. Secretary,  
Coronation U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.  
Provincial Constituency Assoc.

#### REVIVAL AT ROCHFORD

"Our Local has been hibernating for nearly a year now," writes R. H. Hanson, secretary of Rochford Bridge Local, "however, a revival took place at a meeting held on November 28th, which resulted in sixteen additional members joining. I hope to send more dues after our next meeting."

#### SANGUDO REORGANIZED

A very successful reorganization meeting of Sangudo Local No. 118 was held on December 5th, when John Lee was elected president and Geoffrey F. Gorman secretary. Fourteen members associated themselves with the Local.

#### DOUGLAS BRETON NOMINATED

Douglas Breton of Telfordville was nominated as U. F. A. candidate at a convention of the Lotus Provincial Constituency Association, according to a letter from Mrs. C. J. Sharpe, secretary. Mrs. Sharpe writes that the Association is starting a big organizing campaign throughout the constituency.

## Music Hath Charms To Soothe The Savage Breast

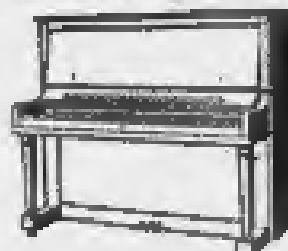
**YES!**

Music has done more than soothe the savage breast. It has helped to dispel the mists of freedom, tolerance, justice and love in human relations. It has been the valued friend of thought, the conqueror of care and sorrow, a powerful stimulus to progress. Music is a very great factor in building and maintaining a true home life. It radiates love throughout the household.

LET LOVE PREDOMINATE AT CHRISTMASTIDE

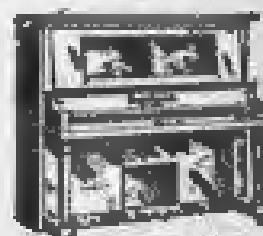
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### VICE-PRESIDENT SCHOLEFIELD AND MRS. PRICE ADDRESS ENTHUSIASTIC MEETINGS IN CAMROSE DISTRICT

Well-attended meetings at which great enthusiasm was shown, were addressed during the early part of this month by H. E. G. M. Scholefield, Vice-President, and Mrs. M. Price, Camrose, director of the U. F. W. A., at Camrose, Badgwick, Kinam, Strone, Dayland, Sawff, and elsewhere, as announced in the schedule published in our last issue. Mr. Scholefield outlined many of the important achievements of the U. F. A., including the promotion of co-operative marketing, and the securing, in co-operation with other farmer organizations, of the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass freight rates on grain and flour. He pointed out that the U. F. A. plan of citizenship group organization and representation provided the only means by which the people could achieve self-government, in place of the present government of centralized interests controlled by a very small body of men whose policies are opposed to the well-being of the great masses of citizens.

## Campaign Launched in Lethbridge District in Preparation for the Annual Convention

**William Irvine Gives Inspiring Addresses in Large Audiences at Cardston and Magrath—Outlines Tasks Confronting Organization**

Plans to stimulate the Locals and arouse enthusiasm for the forthcoming U. F. A. Annual Convention, and the Provincial election next year, are being aggressively carried out by Ernest Benson, who is proving a real live president who takes his duties seriously. In addition to meetings which have been held throughout the district, and at two of which—Cardston and Magrath—William Irvine spoke on Friday and Saturday of last week, the annual convention for the Provincial constituency has been called for next week, in Lethbridge, and will be a big affair. The people of Lethbridge, through the Board of Trade and other organizations, have offered their services, Premier Broderick is expected to be present, and the proceedings will be terminated by a ball to which all are invited.

### ONLY HOPE IN CO-OPERATIVE IDEA

The audiences which gathered at well-attended meetings at Cardston and Magrath last week to hear Mr. Irvine expressed great appreciation of his addresses. He gave a brief history of the U. F. A. movement, dealing with its achievements and its efficient leadership. He outlined the great tasks confronting the movement at the moment, both in the industrial and the political fields, and in explaining the principles of the movement he pointed out that the hope of civilization was to be found in the co-operative idea.

In concluding his remarks on the historic review, Mr. Irvine said: "A movement such as the U. F. A. is judged pretty much as we judge men. We judge them by what they are, if we make honest judgment. Real success in connection with life cannot be measured by what we have done, or what we have gained. The real question is—What have we become in the process?"

"What has Alberta citizenship become since the birth of the U. F. A. movement? Even our enemies will admit that every community is bigger in its heart, nobler in its aspirations, and more intelligent and more efficient in its affairs of citizenship. This is the highest test of any movement. This is the only reason for continued activity and development."

### ALL COME FROM POCKETS OF THE PEOPLE

When setting forth the task of the U. F. A. in politics, Mr. Irvine pointed out that "election funds have to be got." In the last analysis they always come directly or indirectly from the pockets of the people. "But how are politicians of the old party school to get their election funds? They get them from interests that have few votes, but much concentrated wealth, in exchange for favors in legislation. The only alternative to the party way is your way. You have accepted responsibility for the political organization. Your representatives at Edmonton have left that work to you. They have no cash fund. Surely, then, you will

not fall down on your job. What will be the conclusion if you do? It will be said that the people cannot manage to finance their own political affairs, and that we must go back to the domination of party politicians dependent upon such funds as a means of finance. And to parties financed as the old parties must be, there is always the strong temptation to provide for campaign expenses by questionable means.

### HOW WILL YOU MEET THE CHALLENGE?

"Remember that the members at Edmonton are taking you 41 four word. You promised to fulfil your part. It is you, and not the Government that will be on trial at the next election. How will you meet the challenge?"

"You cannot meet the challenge with dead Locals. Dead Locals are like dead engines—all the parts may be there, but there is no fire, no steam, no power. Fire up your Locals! Get up steam! You have a heavy load to haul. The world is waiting to laugh if you fail, but it will be as ready with its praise if you succeed."

"To keep the U. F. A. Local in a fit condition to fulfil the task which you undertook in 1931 is the obligation of the people themselves. I place now that obligation on the doorstep of your personal honor and integrity, and feel confident that you will make good."

### KENNEDY LEADS ON RECOUNT

Completion of the recount in the Federal Constituency of Peace River on December 14th gave a lead of 17 votes to D. M. Kennedy, U. F. A. candidate, over James A. Collins, Conservative. Judge Mahaffy, who conducted the recount, postponed action in reference to the poll at Barhead, regarding which question has been raised. His decision will be given on December 17th.

### HONOR MR. AND MRS. McCUNE

In honor of Rev. J. M. McCune, who has been president of the Irricana Local for the past year and of Mrs. McCune, a dinner was given at Irricana on Nov. 18th, on the occasion of their leaving the district to spend the winter in Calgary. A. C. Scratch, who was master of ceremonies, spoke of the good influence which Mr. and Mrs. McCune had exercised in the community, and, recalling the fact that but a short time ago a similar event had taken place on the occasion of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Irving's removal to Calgary, said that the community could not afford to lose two many workers of the cause of these members. Mrs. William Wise, president of the U. F. W. A., delivered a happy speech, and presented Mrs. McCune with an electric iron. Other speakers were Frank Irving and Chas. Carnegie.

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